



MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1890.

Accusements To-day,

Leadens of Sant-Ja Travers Academy of South-An Tables.
Ann Inco. Tourists—Californ.
Bigue Open Brane—To Sone Power.
Brottle Abestee—All trans.
Dity a Transfer—In Past Camilia.
Exceld Open Brane—Il cross. Microsty's Fire to 15 role they style fith Ave. as Theater South You Boxter & Blat's Core-et Hal - Court Madison - quare. The tre- (art 6)-65.
M name temple—The second Facility.
Metagonitian Concess of \$15,000 are \$1,100 are; and the st. New York Agenteisen-Brett -Aifala's Corrected by Parkers. Name Vir. combast. Alignet. edg., Broadway and 20th #6. Standard U entry Sherrand First Strictory Hall-Court. Theatre Computer Striger Good Picks. Long Postor's Rective Veriet. Lai a Square Heatre Dead Helist. LV II ch's Florities Theatre. Windson Ibe te The Plantica Wife,

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

Fooday 128 220 Weshir Weshir 121,515 Derekar 171,515 Derekar 171,515 Print Verlieslay 1706,071 saunday	95.273 118.107 123,838 128,998
Total for the week	1,074,421

Room for a New Political Society.

There must be enough young men in this sity who believe in the true Jeffersonian principles of Democracy to form a political association based upon those principles, having for its sole purpose their support and propagation, and not the mere promotion to office of its individual members. An elementary principle should be No pre-

Lical trades, but an adhesion to the organigation alike in victory and defeat.

The strength of such an organization would develop rapidly, and would soon become very great.

An organization of this kind would be free from those hateful traditions of Tammany which present that society at one stage of its history as ailied to human slavery and at another to the most gigantle frauds.

Irving Hall proves to have been nothing better than a second huckster shop, with a little greater appearance of respectability than Tammany, and a newer sign; but open for trade, and in such stock as TRUAX!

New York can raise up and maintain a healthier political organization than any now existing, and by so doing ultimately elevate the character of our Municipal Government.

The Truth About Mr. Hayes's Administration.

What object is there now in telling anything but the truth about Mr. R. B. HAYES, who goes back to Ohio in four menths? No Republican politician has anything to expect of him. Then - persistent gull that flutters in the wake of the party can hope for nothing further from him in the way of sivil service reform. His record in office is made up already. His day is over. From this time until March 4, 1881, he will attract a very small share of the public attention; and his departure from the White House will be an event remarkable only because it purges the place of a tenant who has occupled it for four years without a title,

Yet once in a while we find in our Repub-Bean contemporaries paragraphs like the

been clean and upright, if it had not mannered the finances word it i had not conducted our loventh off like with shiftly, is it had not not not take out to take with view, it is not people and party would have cote down at the polls before a storm of popular infiguration. In right among the forms which won the battle, no statement will be complete which does not piece in the furnitoris wisdom and patriotism and the integrity of the admits tration of Remontropp B. Harra.

That is taken from the Ulica Herold, a newspaper edited by Mr. Ellis H. Roberts. cinnati Commercial writes in the same strain;

Principle of the President our but for his clear and boxest administration in every branch of public affairs, which gave the Republican party respectability once more, that party could not have succeeded, and they more indebted to R B Harasfer its triumph than any | ments.

This port of talk passes current simply

because nobody takes the trouble to contradiet it. The facis are accessible. Under Mr. HAYES, corruption in the Post Office Department has reached a degree of audaelty unknown since the days of Cars-WELL. For the greater part of his fraudulent term Mr. HAYES maintained at the head robel General, whose presence there was the direct result of the scan lalous political bargain by which HAYES himself came into power. KEY was the figurehead; TYNER wielded the political influence of the department; while BRADY and his erew had full swing in the floancial management of affairs. They have not neglected their opportunities. Jobbers outside the walls of the general Post Office have combined and conspired with dishonest officials inside, and the people have been plundered of millions. of dollars. The star route system, and the looseness of the laws governing contracts for that service, afforded the Ring all the "expediting service" the cost of running eighty-six star routes was increased in eighteen months from \$613,000 to \$2,240,504. The increase for expedition, meanwhile, on all the other star routes in the United States, more than ten thousand In number, did not amount to \$50,000. Favored contractors and dishonest officials have profited under HAYES as they did not profit in the worst days of Grantism. The star route scandais have grown more fla- to banquet when there are no fine guests. grant each year of HAYES, and the spoils to be divided larger. The report submitted last month by BRADY shows that for the year ending June 30, 1880, the expenditure on star routes was a million dollars in excess of that for the year previous, and a million and a half in excess of the estimates. Brany and his Ring have been investigated by Congress. The facts have all been brought. out, and the evidence is on record. The guilty ones escaped punishment only through the treachery of Democrats in the Senate and House of Representatives, Bra-

the scandal. Under Haves and Schunz, the management of Indian affairs has been infamous in

by and the Ring have been exposed and de-

nounced by the New York Times and other

honest Republican newspapers. Mr. HAYES

Under HAYES and EVARTS, the foreign af-

flag has been insulted, our ships have been | was also earned that the buffaloes had just boarded and outraged on the high seas crossed the Missouri, west of Fort Peck, and again and again. Whatever ability has were making for Brown Creek, which is been displayed in the foreign policy of Mr. Haves and Mr. Evants must be sought in and that Sirting Bull was about to leave the efforts of the Department of State to | camp at once to hunt them. shirk unpleasant responsibility and to

avoid troubby Under HAYES and SHERMAN, the administration of the mational Brances has been passin the rear of the buffaloes and drive branaged largely for the benefit of private them north, rather than attack them in aterests. John Sheaman's friends have front, which would only send them to their pocketed millions of dollars which otherwise would have gone to reduce the debt or to lighten faxation. The refunding in four per cent, bonds was made a scandal by SHERMAN'S relations to the First National Bank of this city. There is not a person familiar with finance who does not know that the people have been defrauded on a had "marched through a large camp of hosgigantic scale in the operations of the Government during the past three years. There is not a banker in Wall street, Republican or Democrat, who could not give the specideations.

It is better to consider the facts before giving a clean bill of health to the concern that was born of fraud four years ago.

The First Step for the Church to Take.

The subject of free churches received attention at the late Episcopal Convention, but it did not get that proportionate share of consideration to which its importance entitled it. No question of greater weight came before the clergy and laity, and no one upon whose right settlement the welfare of the Church more depended. Yet the Convention put it by without enunciating the Christian principles with regard to it, and without coming to any definite decision as to the means of making all churches free.

As things are now, most of our Protestant churches, especially those in the large elties, are merely houses of worship for organizations of men and women who have urchased the right to regularly occupy seats in them. In some of the churches the ecst of a pew is so great that only a rich man can afford to buy one. In others the pews are rented to the highest bidders at an auction sale, and generally there is not only a first charge for the purchase of the pew, out also an annual assessment on it which is considerable. An eligible new in some of the fashionable churches costs originally about as much as a comfortable house, and the annual assessment on it would pay the cent of many a citizen.

Rich men have, of course, the right to buy privileges in churches If they are purchasable. When they give money for the support of the preaching and other services, they have a right to demand that they shall get some positive advantage in return. Moreover, it is very convenient for a family to know before they start out for church that they will be sure to find seats together in a desirable place, and that nobody else will be allowed to get into the reserved places. Men buy tickets to the theatre and the opera days before the performance, in order to be certain about that matter.

We must not forget, too, that after reserv ing for themselves all the seats they them seives want in their churches, the pewholders are willing that the back pews on the ground floor or the pews in parts of the galleries shall be freely opened to the outside public They would stare with astonishment at any stranger who assumed to enter their pew, but wheever likes may occupy one of the seats left for outsiders.

Ministers and vestrymen say that the only way to support churches is to thus sell the seats. They can obtain a sure income in that way, and there is no other which experience proves to be feasible. They must gratify the selfishness of men even in the house of Goo, if they expect to get money out of them. That may be true; but if it is true, then we have to make the humiliating confession that Christianity can only be supported in our cities by that sort of arrangement. Great and costly churches can The Washington correspondent of the Ca- only be maintained by gratifying the love of class distinctions, when Christianity expressly teaches that all mon are equal before Gop, and that they are poor or rich, clean or unclean, in His sight, only according to the measure of their spiritual acquire-

This is why the free church question is so important. The movement to break down the pew system is a movement toward the e-tablishment of a logical and consistent Curistian practice. The present practice does violence to the Christian theory, and ear only be defended on grounds of prudence which are at war with that theory. Whatever may be the doctrines preached of the Pest Office an incompetent, an ex- and professed in the churches, men are differently treated in them, and the difference is based on distinctions not recognized by Christianity, and even expressly de-

nonneed by it. The practice of the churches is, in truth such as to build higher the walls of separation between the rich and the not rich. As one of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church remarked, so long as it continues there will be a growing antagonism to the Church on the part of many. They will ridicule such an exhibition of Christianity, and turn away from such prescious of the Gospei. When they can enter churches with the same freedom and the same lack of consciousness chance they wanted. Under pretence of of their material position which they enjoy at a political meeting, they will perhaps feel that they are indeed treated as equal citi-

zens of the spiritual common wealth. St. George's Church offers to give everybody a free sext in the evening. But that offer defeats itself. People who can afford news retain their advantage in the morning, but in the evening the crowd are invited to come in by themselves, like poor relations left out of the grand dinner, but let in

Not until every church becomes GoD's house, in which all men at all times are equal, and all have equal privileges, will the theory of Christianity be realized in their management. When that is accomplished the first step will be taken; but afterward genuine Christianity must be preached in the churches, and their members must exemplify it in their lives, if the world is to be really reformed after the model drawn by City, ar.

Gen. Miles's Expedition.

It is not yet settled whether peace is to reign on the Canada border. Several weeks ngo Gen. Milles set out from Fort Keogh at has never raised a hand to prevent or stop | the head of a column, whose apparent purpose was to conquer SITTING BULL or crowd him over the line. Toward winter, the so called hostile Indians, who are mostly not its periody to the tribes and its disregard of hostile, are in the liabit of hunting the buftreaty obligations. The treatment of the falo on this side of the boundary; this gives Utes, to name one case out of many, has the troops an opportunity to get at and kill been shamplessly dishenest. In dealing, them, An expedition last year succeeded in with this and other tribes the Frandulant killing several Indians, who were surprised Administration has made itself a party to while hunting. This year Gen. Milles, the plans of adventurers and jebbers for the Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, was evidently spoliation of the Indians. Upright, clean, disposed to make a clean sweep of all roving and honest are not the proper adjectives to Sloux of Sirring Bunn's band, even if he had to win a brigadier's star in the attempt Early in October it became known that fairs of the United States have been con- Serring Bull, had expressed hopes to the ducted with indifference to the rights of Canadian authorities "that the American American citizens abroad and apparent troops would not disturb him while south of

about fifty miles south of the boundary,

Very quickly the Knegh column got in Major Walsh of the Canadian po-Hee had reported that Strings Bulk would southerly herding grounds in Montana. Major Walsh added that, as the prairie was covered with buffaloes, the Indians would get meat for all winter. To foil these plans the troops moved forward, Major Incus of the Fifth Infantry in advance. Soon this officer was able to report to Gen. TERRY that he tiles and Yauktonais, about 540 lodges, and camped near them. They came with a fing of truce, demanding to know my mission. I declined a talk, and they kept away from me. They seem well disposed."

But meanwhile Gen. TERRY had learned from scouts that SITTING BULL was already contemplating surrender; that he did not want the troops to move against him, as he was only waiting to learn first whether Major Walsh was willing to retain his band in Canada in a more favorable region. Gen. TERRY at once sent word that the troops should not start from Keogh and Custer until further orders; but, as has been seen, they were already on the way, and had established a cantonment on Poplar Creek.

The situation, then, is one of uncertainty, but of good promise. Gen. TERRY has shown himself willing to give Strring Bull. an opportunity of surrender. Even Gen. MILLES is disposed to defer coercive measures until next Wednesday. The camps of SPOTTED EAGLE and RAIN-IN-THE-FACE, through which MILES's column passed, have already surrendered. These number 550 Indians. There seems to be no good renson why Serrivo Bull's band should not sooner or later follow this example. In any event, there is little excuse for renewing hostilities on the frontier. If the Sioux cross the boundary line, it is evidently with the view of getting food, and not of making war. Why they should be attacked is not

clear, for bunting buffaloes in an uninhabited region can hardly be called a crime. Soon these Indians may no longer be able to support themselves by the chase, as the buffaloes are decreasing in numbers; in the mean time, if let alone, the so-called hostiles at least are not fed at the public expense.

A Lamentable Occurrence.

It appears, by accounts published in our city papers yesterday, that on the 6th inst., at or near Canonchet, Mr. Thompson, one of Mrs. Sprague's counsel, was shot at with a pistol by WILLIE SPRAGUE, son of Gov. WILLIAM SPRAGUE. Fortunately, the ball, if it was really intended for Mr. Thompson nissed its mark. This is the most serious aspect that

matters at Canonchet have yet assumed. The latest previous phase, when Mr. WIN-CHESTER BRITTON went on there to have a friendly conference with the man for whose wife he was seeking a divorce, and came back disappointed, partook decidedly of a

ludierous character. If Mrs. SPRAGUE has a wardrobe at Ca nonchet it is impossible to understand why it should not be given up on her simple order, without any legal proceedings whatever.

On the other hand, of what possible use can Canonchet be to Mr. Thompson or Mr. CHAPPER? Do they want to harass Gov SPRAGUE from sheer malignity? It seems to us that all right-feeling men must agree that he has troubles enough to conend with already.

Little did the late Chief Justice CHASE fream when his eldest, daughter made such a brilliant match how it would all end, and that his grandson was to be born to such a stormy inheritance!

If some mutual friend with discretion equal to the Chief Justice's could come gward in this troublous time and calm the porturbed spirits, the scandal might at least in a measure be withdrawn from public view. There should be forbearance on both

Wirriam Spragger has done too much fo ils country not to have a warm sympathy or him kindled by his multiplied trials He says he wishes to serve the interests of

his creditors. Give him a chance. Meanwhile it would be dreadful to see the hands of any member of his family imbued with blood.

As HAVISLAND GARRIELD sipped their tea and looked across the table at one another Thursday evening, they must have had stugular reflections. This meeting of the first Amercan President who was not elected and the firs American President elected after having been on lemned by his own party for bribe taking and fa se swearing would make a curious historical painting.

How can there be any doubt of the selfnerifies of Mr. W. H. Exquisit, in the late canvass, when he says, by way of consolation. Besides, the Vice-Presidency would have or ken up a line of life which is to me both pere congenial and profitable?" Mr. Exolisii had evidently calculated how much profit he would lose by being elected to the View-Presidency, and yet determined on a sacrifice which, after all, he has not been forced to make,

The rumor of Gen. Sherman's resignation an old story revamped. Shermans rarely die, and never resign willingly. The General loves power and plumage. He has told many people many times over that he intended to rere, but he never got nearer retirement, with seventy-five per cont, of his netual pay, than this cheap mode of putting himself in print.

The rising of the Kurds seems for the moment to be over, and the Persian border has been relieved from these bold and hardy maranders. But the warlike traits and training of the mountaineers will always make a awoop from Kurdistan upon neighboring countries a peril. Their own country produces abundant supplies of grain and fine fruits, and the people raise multitudes of sheep and cattle, while their horses are famous for speed and endurance. But the pillage of neighboring countries has a kind of fascination for the adventurous Kurdist chieftains and their bands; for that matter, rival leaders, with their retain ers, often make war on each other. These dashing riders, muscular, alert, and finely ormed, might make a good irregular cavairy in all but discipline; but they have at hat been orced to retire before the Persian troops.

The Melbourne exhibition has been opened with a procession and a captata, and Parliament took a vacation of three weeks to do it justice. The exhibition will continue through out the summer, now at hand in that part of the world. It is to be hoped that the Melbourne exibition will prove a greater success than the Sydney one, which it so closely follows.

The great public celebration of the past week in Europe has been sparingly noted in the espatches. It was the Milan meeting in memory of Mentana. Hundreds of thousands of people ook part in it, coming from widely distant parts of Italy, and from beyond Italy. GARInal DI was the hero of the hour. Innumerable arongs were assembled wherever be moved; hey took away the horses from his carriage

tions to fully note the vastness, earnestness, and auggestiveness of this European colcbration.

The tempests of rain and wind with which hast week closed have at length stripped the trees clean, after their prolonged and gorgeous display of autumn finery. But it is singular that with snow weeks ago all over the country. blocking the railroads at the West, and at the far South falling on Thursday last to the depth of ten inches in Texas, we should have had none worth speaking of in this region. The sent nee of Mrs. MEIRRHOEFER at

Newark, on Saturday, condemning her to be hanged on the 6th of January, may stir some exeitment at the prospect of a woman perishing on the gallows. The evidence of her guilt and that of Lammens, her associate in murdering John Memericares, was conclusive in the minds of the jury, and the Judge warned the pair that they could have no hope of avoiding the scaffold. Still, an effort is to be made to have the penalty of Mrs. MULHBROEPER commuted to imprisonment, on the ground of sex.

Probably no Cabinet, under any Administration, ever made such an outright partisan stumping tour as the one from which HAVES'S Cabinet and Harrs himself have just returned to Washington.

Surely it is the shooting season in Ireland They are popping at landlords from behind many a but and hedge.

A striking variation on the ordinary method of reading election returns took place at a Boston theatre on Tuesday night, where two players, by their grimaces, expressed the different effects of good news and bad news on their feelings. This is a low order of farce, but there is something original in it. The reading of election returns in a theatre is out of place in every respect; it belitties the importance of the play, diverts attention from its illusions, it it has any, and stops discussion of the perform ance between the acts. Perhaps, therefore, I might at least establish a connection hitherte wanting between a theatrical performance and an election, to make the latter the occasion of a place of comic acting, even if only the childien pantomime of Clown and Pantaloon.

Ships that will not sink are to be desired in these times, and an Englishman named Lamsthinks he has one in a steel steam launch. which has seven flat air-tight cylinders on each side. There are some minor novelties in coustruction, but there seems to be no difference in essential principle between Mr. Lamb's and the ordinary comportment system. This latter might do better were it rigidly kept free, in practice, from improper use in the stowing of cargo and surplus material.

Oznek furnishes another tough Arkansas story-that White Oak Mountain is flinging out stones of all sizes up to two pounds in weight which fall like hall into the fields and disperse the inhabitants. Were the stones hot, or were smoke and flames seen, a volcano might be surmised; but the affair is spoken of like one of simple stone throwing.

When the Rev. Dr. CUBRY told his coleagues of the Methodist Missionary Committee that it was all folly to go on paying out thousands of dollars every year for the support of Methodist preachers in Protestant countries like Germany and Sweden, while the money and preaching could be expended to so much better advantage at home, the Rev. Dr. CURRY spoke like a man of sense.

One of the up-town preachers announced in the Sunday morning newspapers that he was going to preach "as usual."

There is a frankness about this that we like. This up-town preacher scorns to lure people to his church by holding out false hopes of a sermon that shall be startling for the audacity of its speculation or memorable for the fervor of its delivery. He tells them fairly not to expect anything out of the common run. He is going to preach "as usual,"

There are a great many ministers who might truthfully make the same announcement every Sunday morning in the year. They do not preach because they have anything to say which they believe to be of such transcendent importance and urgency that they can have no peace until it is said. They are not pursued up the pulpit stairs by the thought of the evil and misery, the anguish and despair, seething all about them and stretching away to the utmost bounds of the world. They are strangers to the feeling which made an apostic cry out; " Woe is me if I preach not the gospel of CHRIST!" They preach because preaching is their business. They have a certain stock of ideas and phrases, and on this hey draw contentedly all the year round. Their discourses, like their minds, move in a wellbeaten rut, this Sunday's being as like last Sunday's as that was like the one of the Sunday before. The hearers gape and go their way

neither wiser nor better. When there is less of this perfunctory and lifeless preaching, there will be fewer empty pews in the churches.

Meteorie Orbits.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It is well known to observers that meteors tall upon the earth more neutronsly in certain mouths of the year than in others. Ho not recollect of ver having so nan explana-tion of this fact given in any astronomical work which I have read.

The solution of the prof low of some meteoric profits with the phenomenal appearance of these bodies. with the phenomenal appearance of trees bodies. The earth evidently passes through meteoric beits. These mark the paths of the meteors around the can. It may be true that say planet does not enter the centre of the drift, but the ingrease of the down that shows that the earth a put at least to the three beits. From the quint lay may falling it is clear field we are filter passing ity how failing at 1s clear risk we are their personal are such or founding one of these belts.

Now, if our planct passes direach one wide of these trins in one rark of the year, at is inkely it will less he ough or bush the opposite safe in another part of the year. This it actually ones, and this is probably the reason why the melecular ones into this probably the reason why the melecular appear more numerical in certain munits. The earth tenches so present in opposite or bital paths in these mouths, but the melecular like in their mobilal paths where he well are probably another them, in the course of revolutions of the melecular triple of the course of revolutions and the can, whenever there is a conceiler at other and

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been voting the Democratic ticket twenty years, and am pretty well used to being beaten. I have always before been able to account satisfactorily to myself to every detent without being faith in the wisdom and paraction of the American people. But this last one is too much for me to account for many other grounds than moral rottenness. How otherwise could they vote to put a mon with such a record as Garmell's in the People may chair? re in the majority.

I shad take Tam Sub's advice, and study astronomy. shall begin with the planets furthest from the earth Perhaps when Jupiter max made his votests and cond-back to the postern be new scrippes I may vote manin Darke Plessagas, 75 thuman svenue, Brooklyn.

All Together for Old Ireland, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now is the

time for frishingle all the world over, without guard to religious views, to rally in behalf of their native land. es us, as triminen, bury all past differences, and by ely instancin our power belt to advance the interest our birdiers at home and true the sentinents of "An Iristiman from Ulster" or people of Ulster do, want received, and are senting it the foreitten to it.

As Ulstra Passayrahias. Let us, as Trishmen, bury all past differences, and by

A chimney at 18 Ciinton place was blown

down by the wind early yesternay morning. The bricks to Ac through the root and covered the bed of Celestina Lawyier who was sleeping in the atte. She was only signify injured. A correspondent ages us if the present Con-

gress will have the right to apportion the representation for members of the House under the late consec. We reply that it has the right to do this, provided the expension completed in due segion. It has been customary, how American citizens abroad and apparent troops would not disturb from while south of and pulled it themselves; flowers rained on the which is the penning case, would be the Congress that contempt for the honor of the mation. Our the line, getting food for his children." It streets through which be massed. We in this will second in December, 1881.

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- The Republicans have not carried the Senate, but besides the Presidentifies will have the House of Representacontrolled by Judge Davis and Mr. Mahone, as the case now stands. This estimate restaupon the supposition that Tennessee will return a Democrat and Nevada will do likewise,

The result of the election in Virginia has set Mr. Mahone against those whom he calls the Bourbons, and it is not at all improbable that be may in a certain continuency act with the Republicans, who have the power to make terms with him, and the disposition to get possession of the Senate on any conditions whatever.

With the acquisition of Malione, assuming that Judge Davis will set generally with the Democrats, the Senate would be tied, and for two years legislation and nominations would be in the hands of the Vice-President elect. The Republicans now have, and will continue to have, by filling the coming vacancies, mastery

of the Supreme Court. It will not cost the Republican leaders a eond thought to make an alliance with the Mahonites in Virginia, or any other alliance in any other State, if by that means their hands can be strengthened. They are moved by present expediency, and not by any principle. In any event, the present Senate ought to be purged of its official impurities, The Democrats unfortunately elected John C. Burch as Secretary, and Richard J. Bright as Sergeantat-Arms, both of whom had been criminally indicted in their own States. Tennessee and Indiana, from which States these officers hall, have given their judgment upon this operation at the ballot box.

It is openly announced that the Republicans mean to recruit their small majority in the next House of Representatives by unseating severa members from Southern States upon various pretences. The preparations for carrying out this programme have already begun.

ATHLETIC PASTIMES.

Election day was the sporting carnival of the week and produced several interesting events-fine racing at Jerome Park, with Parole, Uncas, Wave o' Liebt, Spark, and Bertha winners, and plenty of illustrious tosers annual games by the Bates, Brooklyn, and Manhattan clubs, with the fleet-footed Myers among the latter; Iscrosse on the polo grounds, where the Boston club best the New Yorkers; bicycling to Yonkers and back; and football at Princeton, where Princeton beat Rutgers, and at Montreal, where Harvard met the Canadians.

besides the election day matches, on Saturday Harvard beat Columbia upon the polo grounds, Princeton beat Pennsylvania University at Princeton, and Michigan University beat Toronto University at Toronto.

The mx days' race for the Astley belt, which ended in interior performance. Never in the history of pedestrian ism has such prolonged and costly preparation been made by the competitors. And yet, of the six who started, three broke down in the first three days, while the scores of the three who remained were: Rowell, 555 miles; Littlewood, 470; Dobler, 450. In the six-fay race for the O'Leary belt, held in New York, out of eacht who fin ished, seven made these scores: Hart, 565 miles; Po-gram, 540%; Howard, 534%; Dobler, 531; Allen, 530%; Krohne, 518; Williams, 500%. The average of the eight in New York, including Hanwaker, with his 450% intes, was 522 miles per man-unprecedented for eight competitors. But the average for the three men in last week's race was only about 400 miles. Vet three men would naturally be expected to average better than eight. To but the remarkable comparison in still another form, the highest three of all that started in London made an average of 400% miles; but the highest three in New York an average of nearly 547. Rowell was the only one of the six ompetitors who achieved even a moderately good score. He got the excellent one of 506 miles. That beat the best previous record by just a mile. But it took Howell till 10:40 on Saturday night to do it, whereas Hart had stopped earlier in his corresponding walk, being then a dozen miles ahead of any previous record, and having no incentive for execution. It may be true that Rowell would have done still better if at all pushed; but Hart, also, was not hard pushed, and Rowell had at least the ambition of beating the best record, which he barely did.

Rowell is left not only with the belt, but with most of the gate money. He entered the race a capitalist, from

his former withings, and was his own backer. Now he adds to his riches, and may go to history as the lad who grew wealthy by walking. In Hantan, Warren Smith, and Wallace Ross Canada, the country of great parsmen, has a trie that she may well be promi to exhibit on the Thames, and that any

ther county would be glad to equal. Twenty-one hundred dollars for a second season due seems a large price, but it was given lately at the Aldrings sale of greyhounds for Dalcando, son of Diacheus.

American college caranica seem inclined to invade England in torce next year. Cornell has made up her and to send to Benley her crew that showed so g performance this year, and that will probably do still better after a twelvemonth's increase in years and England year better last. Yale is so well pleased with her late long-sought victory over Harvard that she con-

ahe v in its project of an "independent league." It would he well in any case not to have the word league appear in the name of the new organization, as a degen other words are just as expressive of an association for a common end, and that one has already been appropriated. The idea the Metropolitans are working up-that of an association of about twenty clubs, all in the Eastern States between Maine and Virginia—seems to be feasible, breause it would diminish the ratio of the time and cost of travelling to the number of games played. There make a game every day possible for a club on its travels.

Layrock's victory over Riley on the Thames charpionship course, Saturday, stamps him a fire-class cara-man, especially as he had previously decosted Black-can and Hosmer on the same course. Hilley lost not only his \$1,000, but a good bit of money in wagers, and altogether had even a worse introduction than Desmer to the English racing toursaments; for more was expected of him, and he expected more of himself. The odds laid on Layrock, three to one, showed the position be has schieved. Not only has be won a thly sum of money, but he will be henceforth a prominent candidate for the great international race.

Thurlow Weed on the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith's Licetion.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - See The brief sketch of the life of the flev. J. Byatt Soitth in yesterday's ses pleasantly recalls medicular characteristic d a people and country where every manage else can all depends largely upon himself. Nowhere else can book without property of part inger the to use utilises and distinction. I am armified with my repends else then be thousees, but that the landality appraisable have been rendered, but that the landality appraisable have been rendered, but that the voice and voice will be and said sub-released upon all quantities described by the convictions of a thoughtful, then spirit, and principle is NEW YORK, Nov. 6

Some California Millionnires,

The following are the assessments of the

The Death of an Old '4Per. Mr. P. B. Hall, one of the original '49ers in

aliforms when the rush to the gold information place, below Hoboken on Friday, at the age of To. He was born in Vermont in 1905, and purposed here when a hoy. He was afterward intentified with the Positic and Ponnina Sectioning Company, with Vanchell's call time takings, and with the old Positic into to Albany. Mr. Hall was known for and near for his generodly and his neglect of his own interests.

THE LAND LEAGUE PROSECUTIONS.

The Practical Working of Mr. Paraell's Pol-ley to Date. The Kent Heing Paid. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: NOW that the clash of political conflict has been silenced here, a review of the Irish field, on which a bitterer one is being waged, may not be with-

Charles Stewart Parnell and his Land Leagues

out interest.

are at the present moment legislating for a portion of Ireland. They propose to supersede English law. It is their laws, and not those of the British statute book, which are to run and rnie through a greater part of Ireland. direct that only a fair rent shall be tendered, leaving to the tenant to decide what that fair rent is, and expect their direction to be followed. They direct that no tenant shall be found to fill the place of one evicted, and the effect of eviction is paralyzed. They ratify their mandates by vast meetings of tenants, who gather by thousands at their call. They propose to be, and to some extent are, virtually and in reality as much rulers of a large portion of Ireland as if they were a regularly constituted Irish Parliament sitting in College Green. The country is legally at peace. In the various circuits the calendars have been clean, Judges have congratulated juries on the absence of crime, and spotiess white gloves, emblems o national innocence, have been profusely pre-

By the report of the General Prisons Board of Ireland, published on the 22d of October, we find that on the 1st of January, 1851, there were 10,084 prisoners in custody in Ireland; on the 1st of January, 1880, only 1,6901

While I read in THE SUN a few days since

that within one week before the steamer left six husbands in England had brutally murdered their wives, and two wives had brained their husbands-a circumstance which appears to have escaped the observation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Connaught Highlands, in the whole of Ireland there have been but four murders since the first of Jan uary, and these have been agrarian, begotten of the wild justice of revenge. And these murders were not only crimes, they were mistakes. Mr Parnell refused very manfully to set up a hypo Parnell refused very manfully to set up a hypo-critical howl over these few particular murders; the husbands of England do not how over the brutalities of their brothers. But he has said that if a Land League organization had existed in the localities in which the murders occurred, and its principles had been acted on, they would not have happened, because the system of which they are the snawn would not have existed. Crime is always the companion of re-pression. Assassination never thrives where thought and free smeach are permitted in their ought and free speech are permitted in their

pression. Assassination never thrives where thought and free speech are permitted in their fulness.

Before O'Connell's influence gathered the island in its grasp, White Boys. Terry Alts, and secret societies of all kinds overrantine country, and murder was common and constant. With him the conviction that the man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy became enthroned, and during the two years—1841-43—when the repeal agitation raged at its floreest heat, and men met by millions at Tara, at Lamerick, and Mudlaghmast, it was O'Connell's boast on his trial that not a solitary agrarian murder stained the record of that great unrising. He it was who first taught the wise and prudent lesson that rebellion's secret is never to rebel. Eude all danger, but defy all laws. Mr. Parnell is too wise not to see that there can be no question that each of these four agrarain murders which have been committed has given strongth to the enemies of the Land League, and weakened its chances of success. Its avowed policy is by autonomizing public opinion in Ireland to effect by its force all that is attempted to be accombished by a wild, reckless, and cowardly system of assassination. opinion in Ireland to effect by its force all that is attempted to be accomplished by a wild, resk less, and cowardly system of assassination—a system from which Robert Emmet would have shrunk with horror, which his successors, the gailant revolutionists of '48, never allowed to atain their cause, and which if per allowed to atain their cause, and which if per

cessors, the gailant revolutionists of '48, never allowed to stain their cause, and which if permitted, even by silent sanction, to appear to be tolerated by Mr. Parnell and his party, will allegate all sympathy abroad and effectually destroy every chance of success at home.

It must be clear to all not absolutely blinded by prejudice that a Government which numbers men of the off-declared opinion on Irish policy of Bright and Forster and Chamberian, not to mention Mr. Gladstone himself, would not consent to a State prosecution except under the compulsion of a most bitter necessity. Their measure for compensation for eviction and their reduced even the Arms act sufficiently showed this feeling. They must feel the necessity a deep humiliation.

But the ery for it was too strong and sharp for resistance. It came from Liberais as well as Tories, Indeed, to the Liberais especially the state of affairs in Ireland has been full of irritation. They had stricken down the Established Church, and established religious equality in Ireland. They had introduced a great companion measure of education, which, though defeated by a section of Irish Roman Catholics of extreme religious enution, was magnificently broad and comprehensive in its scope, and would have been accepted with poy by the Catholics of France or of this country. They had onesed a Land act in 1879, which, though it has not yielded expected results, was then deemed largely liberal, drove the opening wedge into many time-hallowed and Irish, and won the face of many rejected warnings, of which they will find unpleasant reminders, to renew any measure of repression. They had appointed a commission, of very liberal and even radical composition, including the late leader of the Irish party, to suggest a satisfactory settlement of the land question. They had vertually declared, their existence as Government on such settlement. They merely asked, in order to prepare ment. They merely asked, in order to prepare ment. They merely asked, in order to prepare and perfect such measure, time and confidence. Mr. Parnell has refused both. It might have been for the beat that the policy he professed, and would doubtless desire to see carried out, of a grest national determination, unstained by crime and enforced by online, not to pay rent until a land measure giving the Irish land on fair terms to the Irish people should be russed, had been acted on. It might have strengthened the hands of a Government disposed to do right, and facilitated rather than returded a settlement. A passive resistance and resort to see all outlawry could have been made fatal to the collection of rent. We would doubtless, under such circumstances, have seen large numbers of even have been made latar to the collection of rent. We would doubtless, under such circumstances, have seen large numbers of even indiories, themselves under the pressure from behind of mortgages, of younger children, and of widows with charges, jointures, and an-nuities, asking for such a measure of purchase by the State and transfer to the tenantry is ob-tained in Prussia, as was processed by Mr. Shar Lefevre, a member of the present Government, and as has been advocated in multic scanning.

d as has been advecated in public speeches Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, Mr. Chamberiain, d Sir Charles Dilke. But Mr. Parnell's policy has taken in the hour rection a which different form, and has s rents are being paid, not only over such ex-ceptionally beneficently minused eston as rel Portsmouth's and the Duke of Deven-tic's, at even in the two preclaimed coun-a of Gulway and Mayo, over such fairly And Portsmouth's and the Duke of Devonshire's, sat even in the two premimed counties of Galway and Mayo, over such fairly manated properties as Lord Ashtown's, Lord Camearty's, Lord Dunsandie's, and Lord Cambrook's. The payment of rent is made a question of expediency, het of principle, wind for stupid and cruel assessment times, outrages, beatings, threatenings, and assauds on dumb notions have evened the indignation even of Mr. Dillon's gentle nature and compelled the Government prosecution. The duty of Government there, as here and everywhere—an obligation it owes to its own raison of eight—is not to permit its allegal pupersession. It may be virtually superseded by public apparion, but not by over a steed the public apparion, but not be over a few of the angular many revolutions, of controlling the entitudism and sometimes the wickedness of his followers, and of entering Taliovrand's slowers, and of entering Talloyrand's ction against an excess of seal. for the computerization materices in which

Unfortion against an excess of zeal.

Unfortine computatory circumstances in which they were placed, the disveriment have adopted the midest acts in open to them, and trusted to the ordinary laws. None of the presecuted near the presecuting counsed are all men of the Liberal persuasion. The leading counsed Messre, Law and Johnson, are both Liberal equity lawyers and of bothe power as advocates and the two additional counsel engaged to support them. Seguants sherices and Heron, who are both Cataches, are men (especially the former) of very moderate mental calibre. None of the leading frish advocates as, for instance, those who led in the recent great Bacct case—the only counsel now living who led on other side in the O'C modi trials—Messrs. M. Donagh, Portog and Walter, are engaged on other side. The Land Leaguers have as yet engaged in the Seven Millions in a Pork Curner.

From the Change Times.

The three coperations in the Armour pork Country for the first term of the first in the first term of the first term

BUNREAMS

-A man committed suicide at Columbia, Ke, by tving a handkerchief around his noch and ng it with a cane

The celebrated Dominican preacher, Pather Tem Burke, has sailed from Laverpool for Lishen, en route for Madeira, for the benefit of his health.

-Prof. Swing of Chicago says that the M. thodists no longer hold "that if a sinner should come back from hell, and be permitted to live in a furnace, he would freeze to death."

-An insane woman at Cleveland laid a little boy down with his head between two stones, and placed a heavy timber across his neck in such a way that he was held fast without being choked. She less him to die, and he had almost done so when discovered.

-The South Carolina census includes the cllowing townships: Giddy Swamp, Dos West, Long Cane, Tabernacie, Dark Corner, Alligator, Ebenezer, Sammy Swamp, Pee Dee, Pocotaliso, Scuffletown, Privateer, Swimming Pons, Pumpkintown, and Turkey,

-Sir Bartle Frère, who is a great favorite at court, and, in spite of his strong self-will, of Mr. Gladstone and his family, has been appointed a member of her Majesty's Indian Council in London, an appointment much more agreeable in every way than that he held in South Airica. The salary is \$30,000 a year. -If the Bernhardt theatrical season should induce young men who do not understand Prench, but who have the leisure and the money to tray lickets

to her plays, to set themselves to learn the language sha speaks, the coming of the great actress to this country would be of decided practical advantage to many others besides herself and her manager. -Prince Bismarck has sent a commission to Alsace to study the condition of the workmen there, especially with regard to their dweilings, which are somewhat on the English cottage principle, every man living in his own house. This system seems to be in

favor with the Chancellor, who wishes it to be intro duced all over Germany by Government help. -The Church and Stage Guild is making progress in England. One day last month a brief service on behalf of its members was held in the crypt chapel of St. Paul's Cathedral, concluding with a sermon which, it is asserted, would have converted even Puritans into lovers of the drama; after which a tour was made of the great structure under the guidance of a learned member

of the cathedral body. -The Jersey jacket is becoming acclimatized in France, but the beautiful tight fitting corages worn in Paris are not to be confounded with the rula woollen things so long known by that name in England. They have rehaptized the surcent too, and call it the "Currasse Veroniss." It is made of clastic silk for per-sons of high fashion, and costs some \$50 when of that material and scamless and made to measure.

-According to the Register of Gov. Bradord, the first duel fought in New England was in 1630, between Edward Doty and Edward Leister. Both were gether, and so to he for twenty-four hours without food After remaining in this painful plight for an bour, they were, "because of their great pains," on solemn promise of good behavior, released by the Governor. Probably, had this penalty been rigorously inflicted in all cases, inelling would soon have ceased. -The marriage of the Czar will be offi-

cially promulgated, at home and abroad, whenever the negotiations now pending between himself and

his imperial relatives respecting the future position of the new Czarina and her prenuptial progeny shall be concluded. The latter will in all probability be recognized under the surname of Yourieff by the family as princes of the blood, ranking in the sixth class of that category, and will bear the imperial coat of arms with out the Grand Ducal supporters. The Czarina will be ac porded all the privileges of her rank, and the Emperor. n addition to other costly donations, has bestowed on her a palece in St. Petersburg valued at £300,tx0. -Father Ignatius, the ritualist monk, that the apparition seen at his monastery of St. Anthony, Wales, is the Virgin Mary. He has himself twice beheld the fair visitant, and, as an illustration of the miracles wrought, Father Iznatius insists that an

incurable cripple of thirty-seven years' standing "has been instantly made to walk by the use of some leaves touched by the Virgin." The reverend gentleman has written letters to both the Archbishop of Canlerbury and the Bishop of St. David's, in whose diocese the monastery is, informing them of the microle. Many pil-grims now flock to the Abbey, where an altar has been erected commemorative of the Virgin's presence. -That the hardest steel is not the most furable for ratiroads appears from an examination of the wear of some of the steel ratis on the Great Northern line, England. Seven of the ratis, which lay side by side on this road, were taken up and tested, and it was found mone instance that a hard rail had been worn away one sixteenth of an inch by traffic amounting to 5:251,000 tons, while a soft rail for the same amount of wear had withstood 8,402,000 tens; in another instance, the total

wes 15.531.000 tons for the bard rail and 31,061,000 tone

for the soft rail, the wear being the same—one-sixteenth of an inch. Analysis showed this last rail to consist of 99.475 per cent, of iron, and minute quantities of carbon, hosphorus, silicon, manganese, sol, hur, and copper -By the death of Elizabeth Mary, Dowriger Visconities Gort, the city of Rochester, in Richard, saves £425 per annum under somewhat singular e.com-stances. In 1818 the Corporation of Rochester betrowed £5,000 of Lady Gort/s father. Mr. Jones, the repayment of which, it was arranged, should be in the shape of an annuity to Mr. Jones, and after his stead to his daugiter, the contraction of the standard should she survive him. Owing, it is said, to medical certificates representing that the daughter was in any thing but robust health, the corporation made the an nuity £425. Mr. Jones's daughter not only survived how, but had reached the age of 80 when she died. Tous for sixty-two years the ratebayers of Rochester have been

paying this annual charge of £425; so that, for the £5,000 -The chief Post Office in the Austrian capital received, only a fortnight ago, a letter hearing the postmark of a small town on the Adriatic coast, and addressed as tollows: "To her Imperial and Royal Malesty Maria Theresa, in Vienna." This communication, having been duly opened in order that its writer's address might be ascertained, was forthwith returned to him, bearing the locable endorsoment, "Size is slead." B would seem that among the outlying subjects of Francis Joseph I, the tourth Emperor who has reigned ever Austria-Hungary since Maria Theresa died, and who houself has occupied the throne for two-and-thirty years. there are still some steady-going, old-fashioned boman forms who entertain the settled conviction that the wise and valuant Empress-Queen, contemporary of Frederick

-France has no peerage officially recogniged, or harometage, while the conterring of kinguihood is a coromous unintelligible even to educated French men. Several other fusitions in which the British me ereign delights to honor her liebes by making their "cross," which is a star of five rays, and the various ors with which Pronce rewards becallustraces same And culture can obtain them, none can bequeath them. In 60.000. Within a rew months of the proclamation of the third regulate the National Assembly imposed restriction

the Great, Louis Quinze, George the Second, is alive and

hearty in the year of grace 1880.

.-Mr. King-Harmon, ex-M. P., and Mr. O'Kully, M. P., have bad a bout of hard sweening in the the another of persons present at a recent morals of the Land League at Boyle, County Rescomment Aviews that there were 40000 present My K H that Mr. O.K.'s statement require the reve so id. "O.K.," and that there were only C. Sa. In the day so fair Lumise O'Trigger the trigger would soon have been drawn in twist these consequence, but does are only would make the finest estate in the west of ireland County Reseaument. He had been a Translate was a reproduct, and increased a reproduct, and increased a reproduct by whom we had a seen. When Livid Letter duct it was found that he had niv given his elde-t son a life interest in t to his granding they's great satates in County Long. who is now Earl of Kinget a harmout Lord Let or \$40,000 a year highwine is committeed to be of at home \$15,000 a year. They want in or physique and probates when in the army her big as any soung offers to be Marsty's solvi to the death of discardar to be and to such for P reinfrinds faits nine in the coll describes to measure by making a second of the collection of the col about for those the street will be

Phip),
On why high companies while Art you so represent the state of the price. You would be a represent to the state of t All communities and Settle reversions in

And I will a manager at our principle